



## Mails.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"LUTZOW" Capt. C. Dowers	FRIDAY, 18th June, 10 A.M.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. F. Isecke	FRIDAY, 18th June, 10 A.M.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Lenz	SATURDAY, 26th June
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"KLEIST" Capt. Rud Meyer	About THURSDAY, 1st July
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	Beginning of July

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS &amp; CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG &amp; CHINA.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1909.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.  
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	ARMAND BEHIC	LaFont	21st June, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	SYDNEY	Rebuffat	22nd June, at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	CALEDONNIEN	Bruno	5th July, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	TOURANE	Lancelotti	6th July, at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 30 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1909.

## MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BHAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.  
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.  
Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).  
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

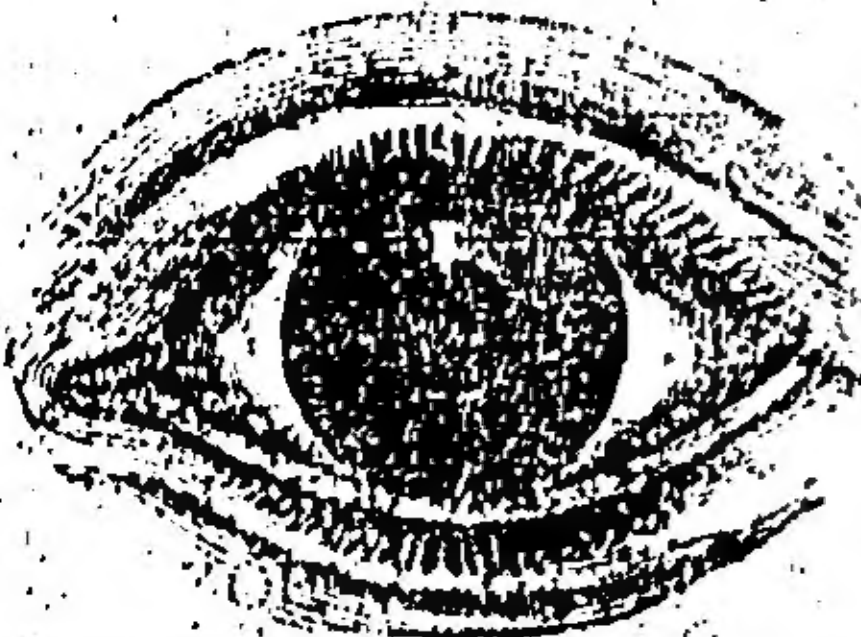
These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamshu.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamshu, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETT &amp; CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.



EYES

RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,  
CORNER OF D'AGUIAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.  
Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON, 15, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.  
CALCUTTA, 50, Bank Street  
SHANGHAI, 565, Nanking Road.

## Intimations.

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.	No. 3 DOCK.
Docking Length ..... 515 ft.	Docking Length ..... 376 ft.	Docking Length ..... 481 ft.
Width of Entrance ... 80 "	Width of Entrance ... 50 "	Width of Entrance ... 63 "
Water on Blocks ..... 28 "	Water on Blocks ..... 46 "	Water on Blocks ..... 21.5 "

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required, and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels whilst under repairs.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Idem, Scotts,

A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, April 28th, 1909.

## To Let.

## TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS, OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October, at present in occupation of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909. [463]

## TO LET.

ROOMS suitable for Offices in No. 10, 10C, HOUSE STREET, in rear of David Sassoon & Co.'s premises.

Apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 14th May, 1909. [511]

## TO LET.

NOS. 51, 53, & 55, WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.

Apply to—  
HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND & LOAN CO., LTD.  
No. 8, Queen's Road West.  
Hongkong, 9th March, 1909. [248]

## TO LET.

SHOP and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 75, Queen's Road, Central.

Apply to—  
S. J. DAVID & Co.,  
Princes' Buildings.  
Hongkong, 25th March, 1909. [292]

## TO LET.

NO. 1 & 3, MORRISON HILL, also OFFICES at No. 2 PEDDER STREET.

Apply to—  
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 29th May, 1909. [408]

## TO LET.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.

No. 3, CLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.

A HOUSE in RIMOW TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRIMA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 165, DES VŒUX ROAD near to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

No. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1909. [51]

## TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Vœux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, Thomas & Co.). Rents low.

Apply to—  
THE COMPTON DEPARTMENT,  
E. D. Sassoon & Co.,  
Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 24th February, 1909. [188]

## TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1909. [51]

## Intimation.

## TENDERS FOR REVENUE FARMS.

TENDERS are invited for the lease of Revenue Farms in the State of North Borneo from the 1st January, 1910, as set out hereunder.

## REVENUE FARMS IN THE STATE OF NORTH BORNEO.

1. In making arrangements for the leasing of the Farms for the next Farm period of 1910, 1911 and 1912, the Government reserves to itself the right of vesting the Farms (as provided in the Proclamations concerned as named in Schedule A appended) in any person, by public or private sale as may be thought fit.

Subject to the above reservation it is hereby notified that tenders will be received at the Office of the Secretary to the Governor, Sandakan, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st day of October, 1909, for the purchase of the exclusive privileges of the Farms described below for a period of one, two or three years commencing on the 1st January, 1910.

2. Any person either for himself alone or for himself and others, may, either in person or by agent duly accredited in writing, on any date prior to the said Secretary at Sandakan, any tender he may think fit for all or any of the Farms, provided such tender is in conformity with the terms of tendering hereinafter set out and fulfils all the conditions required of the Farmer.

All tenders so made will (except at the express wish of the tenderer to the contrary) be received and treated by the Government as strictly confidential.

On receiving any such tender, Government reserves to itself the right of deciding whether it shall be considered or not.

3. Government decides not to consider the tender, it will be returned to the tenderer under sealed cover.

All tenders accepted for consideration by Government will be, in the first instance, retained by Government for further consideration with the tenders handed in on 1st October, 1909, which will be opened at noon on that date, after which the successful tenderer will be selected.

4. The Farms, above referred to, are—  
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO—Opium, Spirit, Gambling and Pawn-broking, as follows—

(a) In one concession for the whole State.  
(b) In one concession for any of the following Districts of the State, the limits named including the interior territory watered by the rivers within the limits given respectively:—

(i) SANDAKAN DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Kinabatangan River and on the other by the true left watershed of the Paitan River.

(ii) KUDAT DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true left watershed of the Paitan River and on the other by the true right watershed of the Pindasan River.

(iii) WEST COAST DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Pindasan River and on the other by the northern boundary of Province Clarke.

(iv) EAST COAST DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Kinabatangan River and on the other by the Dutch Boundary on the South at Broershoek Point.

(v) PROVINCE CLARKE—being the Territory bounded by Batu-Batu and the Lawas northern watershed.

4. The attention of those desirous of tendering is drawn to the following terms:—

(a) The tenderer must state in his tender the annual sum offered for the Farm rent for the three years 1910, 1911 and 1912: a different sum may be offered for the first, second and third years respectively. The tenderer must also clearly state the proportion of the amount Rent to be allotted to each separate Farm.

(b) The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender, and reserves to itself the right of making any arrangements it may deem advisable as regards the letting of the Farms.

(c) Each tenderer should specify in full, in English, and in the vernacular language of the tenderer, the names, residences and occupations of the persons tendering, and similar information regarding any security or any partner that the tenderer wishes to propose.

(d) The successful tenderer will be called upon to enter into a contract under the provisions of the Proclamations named in Schedule A appended.

(e) Copies of the Forms of Contracts for the Farms may be seen on application at the Office of the said Secretary, at Sandakan, or of Messrs. Guthrie & Co., at Singapore, or of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., at Hongkong.

(f) The successful tenderer will be required to deposit with the Finance Commissioner, Sandakan, security to the value of three months' Farm rent by means of a deposit of money to the amount of one month's Farm rent, and of title deeds to the amount of two months' Farm rent.

(g) The retail rates for Chandu fixed by Government for the Opium Farm for 1910, 1911 and 1912 are those specified below:—

Per tahil ..... \$ 2.40  
" chi ..... 00.30  
" 500 packet ..... 00.15  
" 4 ..... 00.12  
" 3 ..... 00.09  
" 2 ..... 00.06

(h) The Opium Farmer is responsible for seeing that Chandu is not sold by retail at prices higher than those fixed by Government and named above (g).

(i) The Opium and Spirit Farmer may fix their own prices for supplying the Opium and Spirit Farm Shops wholesale with Chandu and Spirit.

(j) During the continuance of the Farm period, the Opium and Spirit Farmer will be entitled to the use of a Trade-mark (to be approved by Government) to be affixed to any Opium or Chandu prepared by them, and to any vessel containing Spirit for sale.

(k) As soon as the new Farmers have been appointed by the Governor, they will be required to submit in writing to the Secretary to the Governor at Sandakan a Schedule showing full particulars as to the Title Deeds they propose to deposit with the Government as security for the said two months' Farm rent. If these are considered satisfactory, the new Farmers will be required to execute a mortgage of the property to the Government, as provided for by law.

(l) The Farmer for the West Coast may be required to rent certain Farm buildings at Jesselton.

(m) The following Proclamations govern the conduct of the Farms in B. N. Borneo viz—

SCHEDULE A.  
The Opium Proclamation No. 16 of 1901 as amended by No. 7 of 1904.

The Liquors Proclamation No. 17 of 1901.

The Pawnbrokers Proclamation No. 14 of 1902 as amended by No. 1 of 1901, and No. 3 of 1906.

The Gambling Proclamation No. 8 of 1901.

The Opium Proclamation No. 16 of 1901 as amended by No. 7 of 1904.

The Liquors Proclamation No. 17 of 1901.

The Pawnbrokers Proclamation No. 14 of 1902 as amended by No. 1 of 1901, and No. 3 of 1906.

The Gambling Proclamation No. 8 of 1901.

## NATHER FORECAST AND STORM WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

## METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here.

Signal No. 1. A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.

Signal No. 2. A CONE point upwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

Signal No. 3. A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.

Signal No. 4. A CONE point downwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

Signal No. 5. A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.

Signal No. 6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.

Signal No. 7. A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.

Signal No. 8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

## URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

## NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by sight.

These Night Signals will be substituted the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

## SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock. Aberdeen.  
Waglan. San Ki Wan.  
Stanley. Sai Kung.  
Cape Collinson. Sha Tsu Kai.  
Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal, from the Light House.

F. G. FROD, Director.

18th July, 1909.

## Intimations.

## Powell's

Furnishing  
Department  
ALEXANDRA  
BUILDINGS.ITEMS OF  
INTEREST

IN OUR SHOW ROOMS

ON THE  
FIRST FLOOR  
CARD TABLES  
2ft. 6in. x 2ft. 6in. from \$10AND  
3ft. x 3ft. from \$21.  
COVERED GREEN or  
RED BAIZE.ENVELOPE  
FOLDING  
CARD TABLES  
from \$21.50, covered in BAIZE,IMITATION LEATHER OR  
REAL SKIN IN ALL COLORS  
SMOKERS'  
CABINETSindainty and Artistic designs,  
FITTED with COPPER and  
SILK PANELS, WITH KEYS  
TO ALL CUPBOARDS AND  
DRAWERS  
\$15, \$18.50 AND \$21.50LADIES' DESKS  
/ND  
BUREAUSin ENGLISH and  
AMERICAN STYLE  
from \$27.50 to \$65.00REVOLVING  
BOOKCASESFINISHED IN  
NATURAL  
TEAK OR TO  
IMITATE ALL  
WOODSPEDESTALS IN  
VARIOUS SIZES AND STYLE,  
READY FOR INSPECTION.CARVED  
WHATNOTSBoth ordinary and  
CORNER SHAPES  
FOR

BRIC-A-BRAC

ALL ARTICLES  
CHEERFULLY  
SHOWN  
WITH NO  
OBLIGATION TO  
PURCHASEPOWELL'S  
ALEXANDRA  
BUILDINGS,  
and

28, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1909.

## Intimations.

THE HONGKONG BAKERY,  
DORABJEE AND SON.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership which has for some time past been carried on by DHUNJEEBHAY DORABJEE NOWROJEE and ISMAIL PILLAY MADAR as BAKERS in and upon the premises known as THE HONGKONG BAKERY under the style of DORABJEE AND SON was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The said DHUNJEEBHAY DORABJEE NOWROJEE will continue to carry on the said business as heretofore under the above sign and name and will be Responsible for all the Debts and Liabilities of the Partnership and he is authorised to collect all outstanding accounts due to the Partnership.

AS WITNESS our hands this Twelfth day of June one thousand nine hundred and nine.

Sd. D. D. NOWROJEE.  
Sd. I. P. MADAR.

WITNESS to the signatures of DHUNJEEBHAY DORABJEE NOWROJEE and ISMAIL PILLAY MADAR.

Sd. H. J. GEDGE,  
Solicitor,  
Victoria, Hongkong.KING EDWARD HOTEL,  
DORABJEE AND COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership which has for some time past been carried on by DHUNJEEBHAY DORABJEE NOWROJEE and ISMAIL PILLAY MADAR as HOTEL PROPRIETORS in and upon portions of Royal Buildings and Princes Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, under the sign of THE KING EDWARD HOTEL and under the partnership name of DORABJEE AND COMPANY was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The said DHUNJEEBHAY DORABJEE NOWROJEE will continue to carry on the said business as heretofore under the above sign and name and will be Responsible for all the Debts and Liabilities of the Partnership and he is authorised to collect all outstanding accounts due to the Partnership.

AS WITNESS our hands this Twelfth day of June one thousand nine hundred and nine.

Sd. D. D. NOWROJEE.  
Sd. I. P. MADAR.

WITNESS to the signatures of DHUNJEEBHAY DORABJEE NOWROJEE and ISMAIL PILLAY MADAR.

Sd. H. J. GEDGE,  
Solicitor,  
Victoria, Hongkong.

## O. C. MOOSA,

1 &amp; 8, D'AGUILAR STREET.

## NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Trimmed and Untrimmed  
HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,  
FEATHERS, &c., &c.LACE SCARFS, MOTOR VEILS  
IN  
VARIOUS COLOURS.MOUSQUETEIRE GLOVES  
IN  
WHITE, BLACK & COLORS.WOOLEN DELAINES, NUNSVAIL-  
INGS, VOILES, &c., &c.LADIES' and CHILDREN'S  
UNDERCLOTHINGS.Samples on application. Coast  
Port orders carefully executed.LEE YEE  
HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

12, D'AGUILAR STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1907.

[43]

## D. NOMA,

PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER

AND

THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO

MARKS.

No. 66, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then

H. R. H. The Duke of York, and

H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having

4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a

guarantee of good work and prompt execution.

My colors are absolutely fast and perfectly

harmless, and produce a charming effect not

attained by any other, as their composition is

only known to me. In tattooing unlike some

species of engraving, care must be taken to

have the work done in a perfect, high toned

manner. In order to take special precaution

against possible danger, I use fresh materials

daily.

The copying of Portraits with distinct

miniature a specialty.

[49]

Hongkong, 1st September, 1908.

THE JAPAN SUGAR COMPANY  
SCANDAL.

## RESUMPTION OF TRIAL.

## PLEAS OF THE ACCUSED.

The hearing of the charges against persons connected with the Dai Nippon Sugar Refinery Company scandal was resumed on Saturday morning, the 5th instant, in Tokyo. As before, the court-room was crowded early, more seeking admission than could be accommodated. The pleas advanced by the accused in extenuation of their conduct in accepting bribes were interesting. Supported by their huge array of lawyers, most of the accused seemed to be in the best of humour.

Mr. Hasegawa Toyokichi was first called, but on the application of Counsel his examination was postponed after the Court had ascertained from him that he had been sentenced to imprisonment on March 8th, 1893, on a charge of having stolen trees in a certain Government forest.

Mr. Imada Katsutaro (a legal adviser to the Dai Nippon Sugar Company), who is charged with having assisted in bribing the members of the Diet, was then examined on a charge of presenting Mr. Matsura Gobei, a Constitutional member of the Diet, with a cheque for ¥5,000 at the Takafuku, a tea house, in February last. This fact was admitted by the accused.

Mr. Matsura was next called, and denied having received a cheque for ¥5,000 as alleged.

## YEAR-END PRESENTS.

The Court asked whether he did not canvass his colleagues in the Diet to support the Sugar Duty Reimbursement Bill at the request of Isomura and Akiyama, directors of the company. The accused replied that he was not so powerful a member to the Diet as to be entrusted with such a mission. The Court further asked whether he did not receive money in an envelope, to which the accused replied that he had received "a year-end present." The amount was ¥500. At that time, observed the Judge, accused's relations with Isomura and Akiyama were not so close as to justify such a present. The accused smiled.

Mr. Kurihara, one of the Constitutional leaders, was next called. The Court asked whether he was accustomed to receiving gifts of money at the end of every half-year from Akiyama and others as private individuals he received ¥100 or ¥200 in cash each time.

The Court asked whether accused did not receive ¥3,000 from Akiyama at his (accused's) house in March, 1908, to which the accused replied that he did not remember having received the money as alleged. As a matter of fact, added Mr. Kurihara, he borrowed ¥3,000 for his election expenses, and for this he issued a promissory note, though he did not affix any stamp or seal (furan) in the 24th session of the Diet (1907-8). He opposed the adoption of the Sugar Monopoly, so that there could be no reason to suspect him of having received a bribe in this connection. It was towards the end of the 24th session of the Diet that he borrowed the money from Akiyama. This fact would distinctly show that the loan was in no way connected with the company. He supported the Bill for the extension of the term of the Sugar Duty Reimbursement Law in conformity with his political views maintained for many years, and not in compliance with the request of Akiyama or the other directors of the company. He flatly denied having borrowed ¥3,000 before the general election last year.

## REWARD FOR PERSONAL CONNECTION.

Mr. Morimoto Shun was the next to be examined. On being asked regarding his relations with the Dai Nippon Sugar Refinery Company, the accused said that he was not a shareholder of the company. He became acquainted with Akiyama about 1900. The Court asked whether accused received presents at the end of every half-year. The accused replied he had received a present, but not as a regular practice. He did not remember what amount he had received. After further questions and answers, the Court asked why, if he was not connected with the company in any way, he was in the habit of receiving presents half-yearly. Accused said it was owing to his personal connection with Akiyama.

Examined on the charge that he had received ¥2,000 from Mr. Akiyama by way of bribery, the accused stated that he recalled receiving ¥2,000. Akiyama brought the money as a mark of appreciation for the services rendered to him. Accused had no reason for receiving such a present, so he refused the money, but Akiyama strongly persuaded him to receive it, and he accordingly accepted it as a loan. He did not, however, draw up a loan note.

The Court asked whether he did not borrow money for election expenses and for a journey, to America. The accused replied in the affirmative, added that he had given loan notes for the money so borrowed. Asked why he had not given a loan note for the ¥2,000 he had received, the accused hesitated and then said that he might have given a loan note for that sum also. After some further explanations, the accused remarked that he was not a man of such a low character as to receive money in the circumstances mentioned in the verdict of the preliminary examination. With these words the accused looked up at the presiding judge, and Prosecutor Minamitani smiled.

¥20,000 FOR ADVOCATING A PROTECTIONIST POLICY.

Mr. Usui Teppu, a leader of the Daiido Club, was then called. Mr. Usui is charged with having received ¥20,000 which he claims to have devoted all to his own purpose. In answer to questions by the Court, the accused deposed that he had met Akiyama twice during the 23rd session of the Diet, as far as his memory carried him. He was not introduced by any one. Akiyama came to his

house to inquire regarding his view on the Sugar Duty Reimbursement Bill, and he (the accused) told Akiyama that the protection of the industry was on the programme of the Daiido Club and that as the reimbursement of duty on sugar was intended to protect the sugar industry, he would support the Bill. He was not asked by Akiyama to persuade other members to support the Bill.

Proceeding to the examination of the circumstances in which the accused was alleged to have received the ¥20,000, the Court asked whether Akiyama had brought ¥20,000 to accused's house in February last. Usui unhesitatingly replied in the affirmative. Asked what Akiyama said when he brought the money, the accused replied: "I think another man came with Akiyama. In the interview I dwelt on the merits of the protectionist policy. An increase in the national wealth would call for industrial development, and it was necessary to establish a protective policy for the development of industry. Akiyama and his companions admired my views and were highly satisfied. They said that I must be right. Then I told them that it was a mistake for business men to stand outside politics. They said they would secure seats in the Diet at the next general election, and asked me to assist them to do so. When leaving my house, they left a parcel, asking me to use it in the propagation of a protectionist policy. They said not a word about any token of thanks for my services in favour of the adoption of the Sugar Duty Reimbursement Bill. I think they left the money for propagandist purposes. After they had gone, I opened the parcel and found ¥20,000 in it."

Were you not asked by Akiyama before the adoption of the bill to work for its passage through the Diet?—No, not at all.

Did you not tell Akiyama before the adoption of the bill that you would manage to induce the Daiido Club to support the Bill?—No, I did not.

Did you not distribute or lend the ¥20,000 you received among the members of the Club?—No, I did not.

This concluded the examination of Mr. Usui, and a recess was taken for fifteen minutes.

In the afternoon Mr. Nishimura and other Progressists were to be examined, but their examination was postponed on the application of Counsel, and it was decided to deal with the matter of the ¥30,000 alleged to have been paid in connection with the Sugar Monopoly question.

Mr. Imada, a canvasser of the company, was examined regarding the operations of the company to influence the members of the Diet. The accused stated that the adoption of a Sugar Monopoly was the ambition of the company, which appointed a committee of five members to put the scheme into practice and in December 1907 he presented ¥30,000 to Messrs. Matsura and Sawada (Constitutionalist members). At this point the Presiding Judge asked if he did not meet other members of the Diet besides Matsura and Sawada regarding the Sugar Monopoly question. The accused replied that towards the end of February 1908, he had met Matsura, Ogino, and Yushiyuki. Mr. Yokota Torahiko was the only member besides the Constitutionalist whom he had seen.

## ¥20,000 FOR A SUGAR MONOPOLY.

Mr. Esaki Riji, one of the principal shareholders, who is accused of having assisted the company in bribing the members of the Diet was next examined. Mr. Esaki deposed that one night in December 1907 he was invited to see Isomura at the house of his concubine. In the course of the interview he was told by Isomura that the company was ready to pay money in connection with the Sugar Monopoly question, and was asked to canvass the Constitutionalist. He received ¥30,000 to be presented to Matsura and Sawada, together with a draft of a memorandum containing a promise to pay ¥30,000 to the Constitutionalist party in the event of the Sugar Monopoly Bill being passed. Imada made a clean copy of the memorandum at his house and handed it to Matsura and Sawada together with ¥30,000 through Nakamura Chushichi. The promise to pay ¥30,000 to the Constitutionalist party was conditional—the sum was to be paid if the Government took over the company at the price of about ¥28,000,000 (shareholders to receive 7 per cent. in Government bonds). The memorandum was written over the signatures of Imada and himself (Esaki) on behalf of the shareholders and was addressed to the headquarters of the Constitutionalist party.

The Presiding Judge, with a smile, asked if the shareholders did not hold a meeting and adopt a resolution not to organise a movement for the adoption of the Sugar Monopoly—that is, did they not meet at the house of Baron Shibatawa and adopt the resolution? The accused replied that the resolution might have been adopted deliberately in order to conceal the fact that the company was canvassing members of the Diet for the adoption of sugar monopoly.

On being asked whether he did not try to influence other members of the Diet besides the Constitutionalist, the accused stated that he, together with Ito Moshichi (a director of the company), visited Mr. Kato Masanosuke, a Progressist, at his house. Mr. Kato refused the request to work for the adoption of the Monopoly, saying that he would not concern himself in such a matter. On the way home they called upon Mr. Naito Rihachi, a Progressist, at his hotel, and told him that he might want money for the purpose of inducing some members to support the Bill and asked how much he wanted. Mr. Naito refused to receive any money, saying that he had no necessity of paying money, he would present them with an account.

Mr. Nakamura Ohushi was the last person examined. He stated that he had taken a sum of money in his trunk. He (Nakamura) had destroyed the memorandum promising to pay ¥30,000. The proceedings were then adjourned to the 6th instant—Japan Chronicle.

## Intimations.

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE  
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

The WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.

A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

CALDERON MACGREGOR &amp; Co., Hongkong.

## JUST LANDED:

The well-known and famous brandy

"Bisquit Dubouche  
& Co."

Per Bot.

XXX Very Old Fine .....\$2.50

V.O.C.B. Guaranteed 20 Years

Old ..... 5.50

ALSO

QUINQUINA?

QUINQUINA?

DUBONNET?

FRENCH STORE,

Sole Agent.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1909.

## PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY

LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE

## WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.

7.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ...Every 10 minutes.

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.

## NIGHT CARS.

4.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

## SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.

9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ...Every 30 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ...Every 10 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon ...Every 15 minutes.

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.

## NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

## SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 9.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

## SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SONS  
General Managers

Telephone 1st April, 1909.

## COLD STORAGE

## THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY

LIMITED. have now 40,000 cubic feet of

COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT.

Stores will be open at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver

perishable goods.

G. K. HAXTON,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1909.

## Consignees.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE Steamship:

## "YORCK"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby

informed that their Goods, which are hereby

landed and stored at their risk, into the

hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of

the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown

Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence

delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining

undelivered after the 2nd of June, will be

subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are

to be left in the Godowns, where they will be

examined on the 22nd of June, at 9.30 a.m.

all claims must reach us before the 26th

of June, 1909, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the

underriged.

THIS STEAMER BRINGS CARGO

Ex S.S. Thorpe from Smyrna.

Transhipped at Naples.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

MELOERS &amp; Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1909.

## Consignees.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP,  
LONDON, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

## THE Company's Steamship

## "MISHIMA MARU,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees

of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are

being landed and placed at their risk in the

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown

Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each

consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and

delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are

landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless

instructions are given to the contrary before

Noon, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd June, will be

subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Damaged packages must be left in the

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS

By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and Household.

Watson's HYGIENOL, AND BUBONIC PLAGUE!

It has been proved by repeated experiments that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the most potent agent for the destruction of fleas, especially rat fleas.

It has now been proved that Plague is conveyed to human beings by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

All risk of infection can be avoided by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A teaspoonful to a pint of water, or a teacupful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT AND GERMICIDE

Price per Pint.....50 cents  
" " Gallon .....\$2.00

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED, HONGKONG DISPENSARY AND KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1909. [28]

NOTICE.  
All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected matter, nor to return any contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

DAILY.—86 per annum.

WEEKLY.—\$13 per annum.

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The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messengers. Back numbers can have their copies delivered at their residence without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.

Single Copies. Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

BIRTH.

On June 10, 1909, at Shanghai, the wife of B. D. TIDBALL, 1, M. Customs, of a son.

DEATHS.

On May 22, 1909, at Florence, Italy, after a long illness, FREDERICK HENRY BALFOUR, formerly Editor of the "North-China Daily News and Herald," aged 63 years.

On June 11, 1909, at Shanghai, ALFRED JOHN FLAHERTY, British Vice-Consul, aged 30 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1909.

AMENDING THE OPIUM ORDINANCE.

From the discussion which arose at the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday, over the Bill to amend the Prepared Opium Ordinance, it will be recognised that we are now within measurable distance of the date when the question of ways and means to make good the loss sustained by the Colony as the result of the policy adopted by the Imperial Government in regard to opium will occupy the first place in the consideration of those responsible for the financial safety of Hongkong. Up to the present time, the principal matters at issue have been the sincerity of China in dealing with the opium trade of the Empire, and her ability to accomplish all that she has undertaken in the way of suppressing the trade. Remark has also been made regarding the advocates of coercive measures to restrict the importation, sale and use of the drug, their whole-hearted denunciation of a trade of which they can only speak as a rule from hearsay and garbled reports, but now we

seem to have passed that stage, and come down to the bedrock. The pith of the matter as it applies to Hongkong is simply a question of economics, how the Colony is to meet the loss in revenue sustained by the adoption of measures which have been dictated by the Imperial Government, and what outside help we may expect from those disinterested legislators at Westminster who have identified themselves with the campaign against the opium trade? When the second reading of the Bill to amend the Prepared Opium Ordinance was submitted to the Legislative Council yesterday, Mr. Murray Stewart, as representing the entire unofficial section, entered a strong, trenchant and well-balanced protest against the Bill, on the ground that, so far, no indication has been given of what the Imperial Government intend to do in the way of assisting the Colony when its revenues have been depleted by the loss of income from the opium trade both directly and indirectly. There is not the slightest doubt that the members of the Council were being asked to vote in the dark. The probable effects of this legislation cannot be estimated. From what His Excellency the Governor and the Attorney-General said, the Bill is merely a kite flown to discover the direction of the wind—when the opium restrictions come into force. The whole point of Mr. Murray Stewart's admirable speech was directed to the interpretation of the sentence in the Secretary of State's despatch running as follows: "When the time arrives His Majesty's Government on their part will be prepared to ask Parliament to give a substantial contribution towards making good to the Colony the revenue which is found to have been lost as the direct result of measures adopted under their instructions." What does the Secretary of State mean when he speaks of a "substantial contribution"? and for how long will that substantial contribution endure? "In striving to be generous to China the Imperial Government should not overlook Hongkong's just claims to considerate treatment." Consideration of the difficulty of our position should assume tangible shape. The Colony is being coerced into accepting as cover for a certain loss an indefinite promise. It seems neither reasonable nor right to force such a bargain upon us. Let the Imperial Government, through your Excellency, admit us to a full knowledge of our financial prospects. Let them tell us exactly what they are prepared to do; let them state plainly what proportion, if not the whole, of our prospective loss they intend to accept, and then let them ask us to pass this Bill. Surely that was a reasonable demand to make and it was supported by every unofficial member at the Council table. One and all made it clear that they were not opposed to the scheme which has for its object the weaning of China from the opium habit. On the contrary, they expressed their sympathy with the scheme in considered language, but that sympathy must always be tempered by local considerations. Every sensible man realises that it is impossible to divorce the financial aspect from the moral. We in Hongkong are being asked, or should we not rather say required, to give up a valuable asset for a shadowy, *quid pro quo*. That is where the shoe pinches, although it is conceivable that most of those composing the anti-opium brigade are incapable of placing themselves in the position of residents in Hongkong. We can judge roughly what the direct loss to the annual revenue will be when opium as an article of commerce disappears from the market, but the indirect results of the legislation proposed are beyond calculation. It was only reasonably to suppose, that the Secretary of State for the Colonies might be induced to give some idea of the extent to which the Imperial Government would be inclined to help Hongkong through its financial slough. There is nothing to show that when the vote proposing to give Hongkong a grant-in-aid is submitted to Parliament for approval it will be passed as a matter of course. Parliament may say: "We have nothing to do with vague promises made by Secretaries of State," and what remedy is then left for the plight in which Hongkong will be stranded? We will simply have to suffer in silence and if possible console ourselves with the reflection that we are martyrs in a good cause, while those who have done all the spoiling at the expense of others will take all the kud-s. Probably, the official desiring of most sympathy at this juncture is His Excellency the Governor. In theory His Excellency has a comparatively free hand in the administration of the Colony, but in actual practice the Home Government's views must always prevail. How could it be expected that His Excellency would agree with the unofficial members as to the indefiniteness of the language used by the Secretary of State when he wrote that Parliament would be asked to make a substantial grant-in-aid of any loss directly incurred? His Excellency could only suggest that it was impossible to conceive that Parliament would fail to implement the promise made by the Secretary of State—which, of course, is merely a pious expression of trust in the good faith of Parliament. But, nowadays, Parliament knows little about the Crown Colonies and cares less and when Chancellors of the Exchequer find

it necessary to economise to the last copper it is just possible that another occupant of the post of Secretary of State for the Colonies may fall to convince the Chancellor that the "promise" of his predecessor was more than windy talk. His Excellency astutely left that point to show that the Imperial Government had been most considerate in the matter of the closing of opium divans, but that was beside the question. What the unofficial members wanted to know was the proportion of compensation that might be expected from the Imperial Government when the opium trade has been crushed. And when we come to look at the phrases used by His Excellency in urging members to pass this Bill we confess there seems reason to believe that His Excellency himself is not over-confident that the Imperial Government may not try to wriggle out of its obligations to this Colony. For example the Governor said: "His Majesty's Government have stated that they will make good a substantial part of the loss which is the direct result of carrying out their policy. We should be perfectly certain that what we are doing here is part of that policy, and that is the reason why I think it is of great importance that this Bill should be passed, and shall have the sanction of His Majesty's Government, so that any loss which may arise out of the operation of this Bill may fall within the terms of loss incurred by carrying out the policy of the Imperial Government." In other words the Council must bind the Imperial Government hand and foot if the Secretary of State's promise to make representations to Parliament for a grant-in-aid is to be made effective. Of course, all the official members were ranged on one side and all the unofficials on the other. Mr. Hewitt's amendment to shelve the Bill by postponing the second reading for six months was lost by seven votes to six. Observe, the vote was on the amendment—not on the motion that the Bill should be read a second time. We believe that May's Parliamentary Practice lays down the principle that the amendment in such case having failed the Council must be called upon to vote on the substantive motion. This was not done, and so far as we can see the Bill as it stands has not passed the second reading. Nevertheless, the Council went into Committee on the Bill and afterwards resumed. If it be a fact that the substantive motion should have been put—and it certainly was not—then the failure to do so vitiates the rest of the proceedings on the Bill, a condition of things which might not be regretted by certain members of the community although it would be decidedly embarrassing for the Government.

THE CALLOUS COOLIE.

It is one of the trials of a weak and morbid humanity that even the most sedate of us is liable at times to become the unwilling butt of a bantering crowd who see in our mishaps the richest humour and indulge in the most hysterical mirth at our expense. Of course their day will come; be sure of that, but there is little consolation in that at the moment. The individual who executes a double somersault on a stray piece of orange peel or inadvertently walks into the harbour in full dress can seldom understand why the onlookers should rock themselves into an apoplectic fit on his account. But let the tables be turned and it is wonderful how the viewpoint changes. Of all people, however, who can accept a ludicrous situation with equanimity there is none who can approach the Chinese coolie and in spite of fearful odds he will pursue the even tenor of his way as if nothing had happened. A correspondent witnessed what must have been a quiet and comical scene on the Peak Tramway the other day—that is to say there was a subtle humour in it for those who were not concerned with the result. One of the numerous coolies who bring tiffin to town for their masters became so engrossed in an argument with his fellows that he forgot the presence of the arrangement of tins of which he was in charge. In the enthusiasm of the moment he seems to have delivered the stand a tremendous bump with the result that the complete outfit landed on the track. Perhaps we have got the details a trifle tangled but let that pass. The fact remains that the varied contents were mixed up in a glorious hotch-potch, while the gravity manœvered gently down the slope into a neighbouring nullah. Was that coolie dismayed? Not a bit of it. He valiantly set to work and raked up by the handful the odd fragments of beef and chicken and fish in one grand olla podrida and deposited the mess with care in equal proportions in the different cans. We have often wondered whether, when the feast of leaves and fishes was over, the disciples rammed bread-crumbs and fish bones biggely-piggely into one and the same basket or divided them neatly like a conscientious maid servant. Now we know. They followed the example of the Chinese coolie on the Peak Tramway. Each can contained an equal proportion of fish, flesh and chicken, with gravel, sand and stinky water as condiments. Most of the spectators of the incident enjoyed it as an impromptu farce, but there were many melancholy and disgusted countenances there. For the rapidly with which the scattered food was

swept up showed that the houseboy was an adept at the business. The accident was not unexpected nor was he in a quandary when it occurred. It may be assumed that the consumer of these savoury viands which had picked up an extra flavour from the tramway track wondered what had happened to the cook, but it is just possible that he noticed nothing. Perhaps an occasional jump of grit led him to use an exceptional expletive, but few of us out in the Far East can afford to be superfluous in our tastes or over-curious as to the culinary practices of our servants. The incident which our correspondent describes as repulsive is not cited because it is unusual, for the reverse is the case. Daily similar sights are to be witnessed in Ice House Road, and there is one particular spot which has to be repaired every week by the P. W. D. owing to the indentations caused by the careless dropping of heavy weights—plum puddings, it is presumed by the vulgar. Does anybody suggest that it is possible to educate the coolies to understand that the average European would prefer to miss his tiffin rather than regale himself on the off-scourings of the city streets? Of course everything is possible, but for how long would the coolie remember his lesson? As we all know, it is the lot of each one of us to consume a ton of dirt in the course of a lifetime. Some of us manage to put away a larger amount according to circumstances, but let us call it a ton on the average. Well, it really matters very little whether we take it by the peck or the bushel, and if the coolie helps to keep us well supplied he is only acting as the unconscious medium of a beneficial providence. Still, with regard to the incident which we have related, we feel that the curtain was rung down before the principal act was played. What would we not have given to see the face of the party for whom that unlucky tiffin was intended when he found that each of the three tins containing his repast was equally filled with a like conglomeration of fish, chicken, meat, sand and greasy water? That repast was indeed rich in variety, a collection *recherché* in the truest sense of the term.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE German mail of the 19th May was delivered in London on the 17th inst.

A CASE of plague is reported in Tokio. This is the first outbreak in the Capital this year.

MORE than a dozen policemen have been arrested so far in Tokio on charges of bribery and blackmailing.

THE Captain and Officers of H.I.J.M.S. *Chitose* will be "At Home" to-morrow on board the *Chitose* from 4 to 6 p.m.

MR. Edward G. Wilks, of Hongkong, late of Wilks and Jacks, the Kowloon shipbuilders, is visiting Manila for a few days.

MR. Graham Hutchison, superintendent of M.R., Harzevans and Company's shipyard at Singapore, has arrived in the Philippines. He will be in Manila for several days.

THERE were only two cases to be heard at the Criminal Sessions to-day, and these were decided before the tiffin hour. The jury empanelled in the first case decided the second one also.

FOR removing a quantity of copper which he found on board a steam-launch last evening, a coolie was in the Police Court to-day, given six weeks' hard labour and six hours' exposure in the stocks.

CHIEF Detective Inspector Hanson prosecuted a man named Lung Lo Sze in the Police Court to-day for carrying on a theatrical performance without having submitted an extract of the plot to the Registrar-General. A fine of \$10 was imposed.

MR. John Lambert, Lloyd's surveyor in Hongkong, was summoned to the Police Court, this morning, for allowing a ferocious dog to roam about unmuzzled at Kowloon. The dog, it is alleged, bit a Chinese youth recently and, as it was put, "How at a policeman." The case was remanded.

S. E. ALLANA, the d'Aguiar Street draper, was summoned in the Police Court, to-day, for assaulting an Indian named Halroon Moldano, a fortune-teller, a day or two ago. Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the complainant. Mr. John Hastings defended. The case was adjourned for a week.

BIDS for building six wooden lorries, for use by the Quartermaster's department, at Manila, have been opened at the office of the chief Quartermaster. The award has been made to Mr. Fred Wilson, whose bid was lowest. He agrees to deliver the lorries within seven months from the date of the contract. It is believed that Hongkong also tendered for the job.

ADVANCING civilisation is bringing increased insanity in Japan, according to Dr. K. Salto, scientific director of the Aoyama hospital for the insane in Tokyo. "Fifty years ago," Dr. Salto is reported to have said, "insanity in Japan was very rare. Thirty years ago it began to increase, and after the Sino-Japanese war, there was further increase. The increase was even more marked after the war with Russia. I believe that as civilisation advances in Japan, insanity becomes more general, due to the struggle for existence."

THE *Kobe Herald* is informed that Mr. Gao, H. Scidmore, the American Consul at Nagasaki, has been appointed to Kobe, and that his place at the southern port will be taken by Mr. C. F. Deichmann, now Consul at Tamsui, Formosa. Mr. Scidmore will enter upon his duties at Kobe about August 1.

THE *Asahi* publishes a Vladivostok message stating that the Financial Committee in the Imperial Duma has adopted a Government Bill to impose a poll tax on all Chinese and Korean labourers arriving in Siberia. The Committee has decided to leave the question of the employment of foreign labourers on Government works to the discretion of the Governor-General of the Far Eastern Provinces for one year longer.

At the Police Court, this morning, a Chinese broker was convicted of the larceny of a number of valuable Chinese pictures. The pictures, which were valued at nearly \$800, were given to the defendant to sell on commission. This was some days ago. When he was asked for the pictures yesterday, defendant confessed that he had pawned them for \$10. He was sentenced by Mr. Hazeland to two months' hard labour.

AN inquiry was held at the Magistracy this afternoon surrounding the circumstances of the death of an Indian watchman, by name Makin Shah, who died in the Victoria Gaol this morning. The deceased was admitted to Victoria Gaol several days ago, having been sent to prison for a month for an assault committed at Shau-ki-wan. His death was the result of fatty degeneration of the heart. The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

It has been proposed for some time past to make macadamized roads in the Shanghai native city and to open more city gates leading to them. In response to a representation from the Shanghai Taotai, Viceroy Tuan Fang has given permission for two additional gates to the Shanghai city to be opened which will be known as the Little North and the Little West Gates; the Viceroy recommends that careful surveys be made by the Magistrate in concert with the gentry, and further that the work should be commenced as soon as possible.

NEWS has reached Osaka that the *Tamomaru No. 9*, a steamer owned by Mr. Yatsuma, of Nishinomiya, whilst on her way from Tsingtau to Shanghai with a full cargo of salt and coal, stranded at the mouth of the Yangtze on Wednesday morning, the 2nd instant. The steamer, which has a gross tonnage of 3,418, is the *Japan Marine Insurance*, insured for ¥100,000 with the Japan Marine Insurance Company, and the policy expired on the 3rd instant. The vessel, however, was insured against total loss, so that if the steamer can be got off, the insurance company will not be held responsible for the payment of the risk. The possibility of getting the steamer off is not yet known.

HONGKONG BANKNOTES.

SHOP COOLIE SENT TO GAOL FOR UTTERING.

The June Criminal Sessions was opened by the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Piggott) in the Supreme Court, this morning. The first case to come up for trial was that in which a man named Chung H. J., a shop coolie, was charged with passing off a forged \$50 banknote, drawn on the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and also with being in possession of another counterfeit bill.

Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., Attorney-General, with whom was Mr. H. L. Donny, of the Crown Solicitor's office, prosecuted. The prisoner was undefended.

The following were the jurors empanelled:—Messrs. G. P. Currie, K. Deane, E. F. Aucott, Salvadoro Muser, W. E. G. Jones, Alexander Davidson, and H. E. Deanebrock.

The facts of the case, as they were outlined by the Attorney-General, were to the effect that the prisoner on the night of the 17th May last went to a certain cinematograph show and, going up to the box office, called for two fifty-cent tickets, for which he tendered a \$10 note. A Mr. Solomon, who was in the ticket office, examined the note carefully and, discovering it to be a forgery, asked the prisoner from where he got the bill. Thereupon prisoner turned tail and fled. He was pursued and captured. Sir Henry observed that the prisoner was a business man and it may be supposed that he knew the note was forged. The question the jury had to decide was whether the prisoner's conduct, and the evidence, he was guilty.

The cashier of the Chartered Bank was shown the banknote and he pronounced it a forgery. The defendant said that he got the bill in the course of his business in the country. A unanimous verdict of guilty was returned by the jury and sentence of two years' hard labour was passed.

A STRIKE OF CABIN EMPLOYEES.

INCIDENT AT MARSEILLES.

At Marseilles a strike, which has happily been smoothed over for the present, broke out among the waiters, stewards, cooks, and other cabin employees of five steamers on the pretext that the companies neglected to give them their weekly day of rest provided by the French law. The *Touraine*, a mail packet, belonging to the Messageries Maritimes, was about to sail for China with many passengers on board, when all the waiters and employees struck just as luncheon was about to be served. Many passengers already sat at the tables when the waiters left them. The cooks took the meat out of the ovens and the saucers off the fire when the food was on the point of being cooked. There was great dissatisfaction among the passengers, who were deprived of their meal. The company's agent had a conversation with the men, and after two hours they returned on board. The steamer finally sailed several hours late, and the passengers, it is said, held a meeting on board, at which they decided not to pay any tips during the voyage.

Telegram.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

TOWBOAT FOR MANILA.

HONGKONG TENDER REJECTED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Manila, 17th June, 9.5 p.m.

The bids, which were opened on the 1st inst., for a sea-going tug for the Philippines, and taken under advisement by the Chief Quarter-master of the Division, have been rejected.

In reference to the tenders alluded to in the foregoing telegram, our Manila correspondent wrote under date 2nd inst., as follows:—

Much interest was evinced in the Quarter-Master's Department on the 1st inst., when bids for the building of a sea-going tug for that department were opened. It was known that, as usual, Shanghai and Hongkong would be keen competitors for the award of the contract. When it was whispered that a local firm would also endeavour to put in a successful bid the interest in the friendly contest became more greatly intensified. As it happened when the tenders were opened the only firm offering to build an entirely new boat, according to specifications, was:—

The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., which offered to construct a tug for the exclusive price of \$44,100 (gold). The Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., made the offer of the tug *Sanshui* for \$38,000 (gold). While the Atlantic Gulf and Pacific Co. will accept for their *Robert K* a sum of \$50,000 (gold). The *Robert K*, it may be mentioned, is now in Manila waters and lying behind the Breakwater. At this writing, no award has yet been made, and it is uncertain which firm's offer will be accepted by the Chief Quarter-master of the Division.

MUTINY AT DAVAO.

OFFICER ATTACKED AND WOUNDED.

The second company of Constabulary stationed at Davao mutinied on the night of June 6, reports the *Manila Times*. The mutineers first attacked their officers and wounded Third Lieutenant De Golorria. Governor Walker rallied the Americans in a church which was hastily made as defensible as possible. The mutineers attacked the church at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of June 7 and the fight lasted for over three hours. It is not yet clear whether the attack was beaten off by the spirited defence of Walker and his volunteers or the attackers were frightened by the approach of another company of Constabulary from Mati, which hurried to the defence of Davao, but during the night the mutineers fled to the mountain taking thirty rifles with them. Detachments of the 23rd United States Infantry have been hurried into Davao and, they are on the ground. They have restored order in Davao and are preparing to move out in pursuit of the mutineers.

Only one American, a man named Libby, was killed, and only four were slightly wounded. It is presumed that Libby fell in the defence of the church where the Americans rallied, because such fighting as occurred took place in the town of Davao. It is also believed that the four men mentioned were hit during the fight at the church.

Full details of the affair have not been received here but they are hourly expected. The first news reached here at noon on Sunday in a dispatch from Governor Hoyt of the Moro province at Zamboanga. Davao asking for assistance, dispatched a steamer to Zamboanga and it appears to have reached there on Saturday. Colonel Hoyt at once sent a company of the 23rd Infantry and arranged to hurry other companies of the same regiment to Davao.

The officials here are absolutely in the dark as to the cause of the petty revolt but presume that it lies in some question of the management of the company, either food, or the care of the women of the families of the men. The company always bore a very fair reputation, and at the inspection made by General Bandholtz commanding the Constabulary, only a few hours before the murderous attack on the officers, it was found in very satisfactory condition. The men are Visayans. Colonel Hoyt's telegram says that the attack was made at 10 o'clock at night and after the wounding of De Golorria there appears to have followed a period of indecision, which gave the Americans time to make plans for defence. The church used by Governor Walker is evidently the wooden structure erected a couple of years ago by the Roman Catholic missionaries. It is not a particularly strong building but the official dispatch indicates that Walker and his party had nearly all of the 7th put in condition for defence. The identity of Mr. Libby, who was killed, is not yet clear. There are two brothers of the name at Davao and one of them, Percy C. Libby, is the manager of the plantation of Mr. E. M. Barton of the Bay View Hotel, Manila. Percy Libby's younger brother joined him at Davao ten months ago and has since been working with him. One or the other is the man killed in the fighting of the 7th.

News of the mutiny and attack was received here with painful surprise but it seems absolutely certain that the affair is an isolated one and that the rank and file of the Constabulary throughout the country are quite as loyal and law abiding as they ever were. The fact that the Mail company hurried to the relief of Davao shows that it was not a party to any general conspiracy. There will necessarily be much uneasiness in other isolated detachments which rely on the Constabulary for protection but there is really nothing to indicate that the spirit of revolt taints any save this single company, which made a foolish but murderous attack. When the community is advised of the facts there will be a general demand for the punishment and capture of the last one of the mutineers, whatever the demand upon our resources may be.

## Telegrams.

## "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

## LI TAK SUN.

## DENOUNCED BY GENTRY AND STUDENTS.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po."]

Peking, 16th June.

The gentry and students of the Chihli Province have denounced Li Tak-sun, superintendent of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

Although the high officials—Lui and Sin—endeavoured to settle the differences, their efforts have proved unavailing.

## HUKUANG VICEROY.

## AGAIN TENDERS RESIGNATION.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po."]

Peking, 16th June.

H.E. Chan Kwei-lung, Viceroy of Hunan and Hupoh, has again tendered his resignation.

An Imperial edict has been issued urging H.E. Chan to continue in office.

## RELEASE OF CHINESE EDITOR.

## MINISTRY OF JUSTICE'S OBJECTION.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po."]

Peking, 17th June.

Both H.E. Yeung Shih-chang, Viceroy of Chihli, and Prefect Ling Fuk-pang are in favour of releasing the editor of the *Peking Times*.

In view, however, of the strong objection raised by the Ministry of Justice, it is to be feared that the editor will not be set at liberty.

## CHINA'S THANKS.

## SPECIAL MISSION TO RUSSIA.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po."]

Peking, 17th June.

H.E. Tai Hung-tze, special envoy, to Russia to return thanks for the sympathy shown at the funeral of the late Emperor and Empress Dowager, passed through Tientsin on the 15th inst. on his way to Russia.

Later.

Kat Po-wa has been appointed president of the Ministry of Justice in the place of Tai Hung-tze, absent on special mission to Russia.

## FINANCIAL SUPERINTENDENTS.

## NO OFFICE PREMISES.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po."]

Peking, 17th June.

The Ministry of Finance has decided that the Financial Superintendents are not to have offices of their own so as to save avoidable expenses.

## LEI KAKU.

## RECALLED TO CHINA.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po."]

Peking, 17th June.

The Waiwupu has telegraphed for the return of Lei Kaku who was commissioned abroad to study the question of Constitutional Government.

## VICEROY OF CHIHLI.

## STRUCK WITH APOPLEXY.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po."]

Peking, 17th June.

On the 16th inst., H.E. Yeung Shih-chang, Viceroy of Chihli, was taken suddenly ill with a stroke of apoplexy.

Viceroy Yeung is making fair progress towards recovery.

## GOVERNOR OF KIANGSU.

## TENDERS RESIGNATION.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po."]

Peking, 17th June.

The Governor of Kiangsu has again tendered his resignation on the ground of illness.

An Imperial decree has been issued refusing to accept the resignation, but granting to the Governor one month's leave of absence.

## "Fatshan" Incident.

## MEETING OF SELF-GOVERNMENT SOCIETY.

## INFLAMMATORY SPEECHES DELIVERED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 17th June.

At 1 p.m. yesterday, a meeting was held by the Canton Self-Government Society in connection with the alleged murder of a Chinese passenger on board the steamer *Fatshan*, when there was present a considerable number of people of all classes. Mr. Chan Wai Po, was elected Chairman. Mr. Chan and several other gentlemen made fiery speeches in regard to the unfortunate occurrence with a view to arousing the feelings of those present. After considerable discussion as to how to approach the Portuguese Consul for his delay in settling the case, and the alleged remarks which he is reported to have made defaming the members of the Society and the Chinese people, a resolution was passed that a letter should be forwarded to the Portuguese Consul asking him for a reply in three days time giving satisfactory explanation. At the same time, the Viceroy should be petitioned to urge the Consul to hold the Court of Inquiry without delay. In the event of the Consul failing to answer within the specified time, the Society will convene another mass meeting to discuss the question again.

It is to be regretted that the *Fatshan* incident, which to all intents and purposes seemed to have been dropped altogether, no similar meetings having taken place during the last few months, has now once more been revived. The reason that has led the Society to stir up the feelings of the people concerning the incident is not known and the result of this latest move on the part of the Self-Government Society remains to be seen.

## AN ADVENTURE IN THE CHINA SEAS.

## BATTLE WITH PIRATES RECALLED.

Captain George Nauvont recalls in the *San Francisco Chronicle* the days of sailing-vessels in the Far Eastern seas, when swift schooners were engaged in the opium trade and were beset by Chinese pirates. His schooner, the *Game Cock*, carried two guns and a large crew, with rifles and cutlasses, to cope with these marauders. After telling how their fleet little ship showed her heels to one pirate proa, he says of another voyage:

"On this occasion we had an extra valuable cargo and specie on board, and were sailing quietly along the coast when the wind fell light, and as the weather was beautifully clear the captain determined to make a short cut through some of the islands which were very numerous in this archipelago. This was about 6 a.m., when all at once we saw an immense amount of smoke over the crest of one of the lesser islands, and concluded it must be either a village or a ship on fire. We kept off, and on rounding the point came directly in view of what had been a handsome bark; her masts and rigging were all gone, and there was little but the outside planking left. On passing her stern we could read the last four letters of her name, which appeared to have been 'rida' and 'pore.' The rest was all burned away. We had barely got around the point and saw this when all at once a big piratical proa came out from another point and was making directly for us. He came so suddenly that we were caught, and before he reached us we could see there had been a bloody fight, for his sides and parts of his dirty decks gave every evidence of such. We were all alarmed, and got up our rifles in good order and called all hands aft for instructions, which had to be short and quick."

"Let every man of us pick out his man and take good aim. It is the only chance for our lives. The cook was ordered to keep a boiler full of scalding water to throw on them. On they came, and grappled our fore rigging, and hung on while they threw several of their stink-pots on board. These are most terrible things to deal with. They are pots made of clay, and filled with some chemical which suffocates any one coming near it, and the thick, yellowish-brown, noxious vapour is so thick you cannot penetrate it. The cook poured a bucket of hot water on a brute who was throwing these pots, but the fellow in desperation clambered on board with his two-edged sword in his teeth, and while the cook had just filled his bucket for another dose of scalding water, the brute clove him to the deck with one blow of his two-edged sword. Philippe, the gunner, however, had seen this, and at the same moment sent a bullet from his rifle crashing into his body. Meanwhile, we were trying to keep them from coming over the rail, and picking them off as well as we could. It is not a pleasant feeling to know that you are on the point of being butchered. The excitement gave us courage, but the stink-pots prevented us from getting forward. But there was a poor fellow in bad in the forecastle and almost in the last stage of consumption, who came up the booty hatch and called out pitifully, 'Give me a rifle! Oh give me a rifle! We could scarcely hear him for the awful din but his To-n, our cabin boy, said he would get a rifle to Frenchy. We let him go, and he succeeded. The wind was freshening a little and blowing the fumes so that we could see forward, and we saw that the villains had cut or let our fore sheet go, and were still trying to board us forward, where there was no interruption. Frenchy came up on deck and, with the desperation of a dying man, he shot down two or three of the pirates, but one other jumped on board and cut his head nearly from his shoulders. Of course, we all made him a mark, and he fell like a log. For some inexplicable reason, or possibly because we were getting near some village or the rendezvous of the coast guard, the pirate cast off his grapple at the fore-rigging and went on his way. We saw him time to breathe freely, but the captain could not refrain from firing three rounds of grape-shot from our little main-deck gun, which we had reason to believe did some execution."

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

## A NEW BANKING INSTITUTION.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 17th June.

It has already been reported that a native banking corporation under the style of the Tai Shun Banking Corporation was being formed in Canton with a Capital of \$50,000,000, to be raised in subscriptions. On the 14th instant a meeting was held for the purpose of electing a board of directors to manage the affairs of the concern. The election was conducted by poll when Mr. Chu Pak Kin secured the largest number of votes. Mr. Chu has now been appointed Chief Manager of the newly formed concern. A sub-manager and a committee were also elected at the meeting. The members elected for appointments have taken up their duties from the 16th instant.

## THE FLOODS.

The Canton officials have not until now received a report from the Magistrate of the Yeung Chun district that owing to the recent disastrous floods, great loss in lives, property, etc., has been sustained by the people of that district, and a large number of sufferers are now waiting for urgent relief. Yesterday morning the Central Relief Committee sent out the 4th party with eight hundred bags of rice and \$700 in cash to the affected district on board a launch to assist the unfortunate people. On the same day the 5th party was despatched to proceed up the districts of Ko-yin and Sze Wui, with seven hundred bags of rice for distribution to the inhabitants of the affected districts.

## SERIOUS CLAN FIGHT.

On being informed that during the progress of a clan fight in Shekwan, a few persons had been killed and about a dozen others wounded by the members of the Red Cross Society in Canton yesterday proceeded to the scene to render medical aid to those who required them.

## DAGGERS DRAWN.

## FOREIGN WOMEN AT LAW.

A squabble between two foreign women was heard in the Police Court, this afternoon, when they proceeded against each other for using abusive language. The complainant is a married woman; the defendant a young girl.

Mr. Otto Krong Sieg appeared for the complainant. Mr. Rader Harris defended.

The complainant said that she lived on the 1st floor of a house in Chancery Lane, the defendant occupying the ground floor. Some two or three months ago she had occasion to complain to the Sanitary Board regarding a nuisance which she alleged defendant created. Since that time defendant had been very abusive. Every time she saw complainant she used indecent language. About the 7th instant complainant returned home with her cousin in the afternoon. Witness started to ascend the staircase leading to her floor, when witness called a her foul name, and continued it for three hours. Complainant paid no attention. On the following day defendant was again abusive. Complainant did not answer. Defendant called complainant out for a fight, saying that she had "\$50 to throw away in fines."

Cross-examined, complainant said that her husband was in Australia. The name she gave to the Court was her maiden name. It was not a fact that once she was going to be god-mother to a girl, and that the priest had refused her. She did not accuse the defendant of writing to the priest slandering her. She never accused the defendant of improper conduct.

Another witness, a man, said that the trouble was caused by three women, but defendant was the worst of all. The defendant then told her story. She said that it was the other party who was the cause of the trouble. Complainant, she said, accused her of being on friendly terms with one of her male friends, and had accused her of writing to the priest slandering her. The trouble first started after defendant had returned from Church on the 7th.

The magistrate (Mr. Hazeland) found that both parties were to blame. In order to prevent any further trouble he bound them over in the sum of \$100 each to keep the peace for six months.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

## OUR TELEPHONE AND ELECTRIC SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Sir,—May I through the columns of your valuable paper bring the public attention to a glaring fault which exists in two of our foremost industrial institutions? I refer to the periodical failure of the electric current supplied to the various offices in the Colony and the incapacity of some of the Chinese telephone operators who are apparently left in charge of the instruments after 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the European staff of the establishment have all left. Last evening, there was a sudden stoppage of the electric current in my office. Now this is a frequent source of annoyance to those offices which keep late hours and was therefore a matter of no great surprise. I of course at once communicated to headquarters in the hope of putting matters right, but things were not particularly facilitated by a leisurely telephone operator, who evidently does not believe in appearing on the telephone unless rung for about half-a-dozen times, and that extra violently. Of course, these tardy proceedings dislocated some very important business for a considerable time, which is sufficiently exasperating to make the most saintly individual to use words which are not exactly printable. Now no sane man will question the likelihood of the electric light occasionally failing through no fault of the employees, but it is to be trusted that the occasional breakdowns will not be too frequent regularly let it be construed as a reflection on the efficiency of those concerned.—Yours, etc.

## EXASPERATED.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1909.

## HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

## RICKSHA COOLIES FOUND GUILTY.

Before the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Pigott) and a jury at the Criminal Sessions, this morning, two ricksha coolies, Tsang Kwai and Ho Tsung Sang, were charged with robbing three men of \$681 in Des Voeux Road West early in May last.

The Attorney-General, Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. Dennis, who appeared for the Crown, said that the prisoners were charged with robbing a large sum of money from three Hok-lo cattle-dealers under the following circumstances:—It would seem that on the 5th May last three men came down from the Shan Ma village, bringing with them fourteen head of cattle. They sold the beasts in Hongkong for some \$700. The next thing they did was to go to a money-changer's shop in Queen's Road and have the notes changed into subsidiary coins. As they were on their way to catch the Shan Ma launch the next morning the cattle dealers were accosted by three men, of whom the accused were alleged to be two. The men were accused of being in possession of illicit opium. The cattleman, who was carrying the sack of money, dropped it, and ran away. One of the robbers picked up the sack and made for a ricksha, while the two others attacked the cattle dealers with iron bars. Having accomplished their object they ran to the ricksha. One man got between the shafts, the man with the money got into the vehicle while the third man pushed behind, and in this way they got away. The accused were arrested later, but the third man had not been seen since. The first accused was recognised by all of the cattle dealers as having taken a part in the robbery. The second defendant, however, could only be recognised by two of the men. When they were arrested \$100 in notes were found in one of the defendant's boxes, and it was suggested that soon after the robbery the accused had portions of the subsidiary coins changed into notes. It was a very clever robbery, Sir Henry remarked, and the question to be decided by the jury was whether the prisoners had taken any part in the affair.

Evidence was called to support the above-mentioned narrative.

The prisoners denied having had any connection in the matter. They were found guilty, however, and the Chief Justice passed sentence of four years' hard labour on the first man. The second man got two years' imprisonment.

## BELLIOS PUBLIC SCHOOL.

## PRIZES FOR COMPOSITION.

The prizes kindly given annually by Mr. R. E. Bellios to the pupils in the Bellios Public School who excel in the subject of English composition, were to-day presented to the successful candidates by Mr. E. A. Irving, Inspector of Schools.

The following are the names of the prize winners:—Mabel Long, Rose Ablong, Mabel Mooney, Zahara Alaralia, Hung A Nui, Cheung Fook To, Li Taiing Lim, and Chan Pik-Harm. A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Bellios and Mr. Irving, on the motion of Mabel Long, the dux of the school.

## BRITISH SEA-POWER.

## OFFICIAL FIGURES OF THE WORLD'S NAVIES.

Official statistics—the first available since the "Dike Return" of last year—were issued by the Admiralty on 14th ult. of the comparative strength in various classes of ships of the fleets of the leading naval Powers—taking only the vessels which are less than 20 years old.

The new return, like last year's, is issued at the request of Sir Charles Dike. It gives particulars, as far as the Admiralty can ascertain, of every war vessel within the age limit mentioned in the service of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Italy, the United States, and Japan. The return enumerates all battleships and armoured cruisers launched since 31 March, 1889, and all other classes which still retain their armaments and are not for sale.

The following are the chief groups of figures:

	BATTLESHIPS.	
	Built.	Building.
Great Britain	53	6
Germany	32	10
United States	26	6
France	18	6
Japan	14	4
Italy	10	nil
Russia	7	8

The French ships include one which is condemned, but still in the list. Three of the German ships are on the 1908-10 programme; and four of Russia's in the 1903 programme.

## ARMOURD CRUISERS.

	BUILT.	
	Building.	
Great Britain	38	1
France	30	2
United States	15	nil
Japan	11	2
Germany	8	4
Italy	7	3
Russia	4	2

## OTHER TYPES.

Of protected cruisers of all classes Great Britain has 72 built and 5 building. Germany has 33 built and 7 building. Of unprotected cruisers Great Britain possesses none and is building 2; Germany has 12, and the United States 10 (of which 5 are converted "merchant ships"). None of the Powers is building coast defence ships of those built, Germany and the United States have 11 each, France 10, Great Britain none. Great Britain has 13 torpedo vessels against Germany's 21 of the more modern "destroyers" she has 145 against Germany's 73, and is building 25 against 24. Of the "coastal destroyer" type, of torpedo-boats Great Britain has 60, and is building 6; no other country possesses any. None of the Powers is building torpedo-boats. Of those built, France has 262, Germany 83, and Great Britain 60. In submarines France leads with 49 built and 49 building; against Great Britain's 45, and 23, and Germany's 4 and 4.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

## APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that W. R. LOXLEY AND COMPANY, of Victoria Hongkong, Merchants, have, on the 25th day of March, 1909, applied for the Registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Marks:—

1. A Chinese standing on the foreground of the picture holding a flag. In the back ground are a steamer and junk on a sea surrounded by mountains on one of which is a fort.
2. Three men, each sitting on a branch of a tree and each enclosed by an oval border.
3. A Chinese boy carrying a bag of rice and in the back ground a large tree and the Chinese characters meaning "carrying rice for too lie."
4. A fishing boat with a Chinese thereon with a rod in his hand fishing and the Chinese characters meaning "fishing sketch." In the back ground are bamboos and in the top right corner is the moon.
5. A Chinese riding a horse and the Chinese characters meaning "riding a horse picture."
6. A Chinese girl with her arms round a tiger's neck. The tiger is lying on a table, on each side of which are two large chrysanthemum plants.
7. A Chinese carrying on his left arm a shield and in his right hand an axe with which he is about to strike a large tiger. On the top of the picture are Chinese characters meaning "striking tiger picture."

in the name of W. R. LOXLEY AND COMPANY, who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The Trade Marks have been used by the Applicants as follows:—

- Nos. 1 and 6 in respect of ARTICLES OF CLOTHING in Class 38.
- Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 7 in respect of COTTON PIECE GOODS of all kinds in Class 24.
- No. 2 in respect of ARTICLES OF CLOTHING in Class 38 and COTTON PIECE GOODS of all kinds in Class 24.

Facsimiles of the Trade Marks can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 15th day of June, 1909.

DENNIS & BOWLEY, Solicitors for the Applicants.

[487] HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

## THIRD MEETING.

MEMBERS are reminded that entries for HURDLE RACE close TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), at 7 P.M., to the undersigned, at HONGKONG CLUB. Entries for other events close on WEDNESDAY next, 23rd inst.

C. GORDON MACKIE, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1909. [488]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from A. L. STEIN, Esquire, to sell by

## PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY,

the 28th June, 1909, at 2 P.M., within his Residence, No. 1, The Albany, THE WHOLE OF HIS VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising:—SILK TAPESTRY DRAWING ROOM SUITE, Double BRASS-MOUNTED BED-STEADS with MATTRESSES, MARBLE-TOP BUREAUS, Single and Double, WARDROBES with BEVELLED GLASS, TEAKWOOD HATSTAND with BEVELLED GLASS, DINING ROOM SUITE by Messrs. Wm. Powell & Co., Ltd., BLACKWOOD DESKS, VELVET-PILE CARPETS and RUGS, OIL PAINTINGS and ENGRAVINGS, OLD CHINESE VASES and WALL PLATES, JARDINIERES STANDS, &c., PANTRY and KITCHEN REQUISITES, and a quantity of HOUSEHOLD LINEN; and also

One UPRIGHT IRON GRAND PIANO by Robinson Piano Co., One GRAMOPHONE with RECORDS, and

A Unique Assortment of OLD WEAPONS.

Catalogues will be issued. Electric fans will be used during Sale. On view from Saturday, 26th instant. TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1909. [489]

## VOLUNTARY CORPS ORDERS.

## SIGNALLING CLASS.

At Volunteer Headquarters at 4.30 p.m. on Monday, the 21st, and Wednesday, the 23rd instant.

JOINED.

Mr. F. Elphinstone joined the Corps on the 16th June, 1909, assigned Corps No. 1,090 and posted to No. 2 Company.

## ANNUAL CAMP.

Members are requested to note that it is proposed to hold the annual camp for the Artillery, Engineer and Infantry companies this year in the New Territories from Saturday, 13th November, to Monday, 22nd November. As the distance from Hongkong will be too great for members to go to and fro daily all employers have been asked to grant leave of absence to those of their employees who are Volunteers to enable them to attend camp. In those cases where employers are unable to grant leave for the whole week they have been asked to do so for either the first or second half of the week. Members are requested to apply for leave in good time and it is hoped that all who can obtain leave for the week will do so and attend camp the whole period and that the remainder will obtain leave and attend camp for one-half of the week and both week-ends.

The work to be performed in camp will be specially interesting and, provided sufficient numbers attend, most instructive.

The Artillery companies will each day carry out some tactical scheme with the mountain guns and mules, and also with the howitzers, or light tripods in lieu; and with machine-guns.

The Engineer and Infantry companies will be able in addition to other work to carry out field firing.

## Intimations.

## THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

## EXTRA CHOICE SUGAR CURED BACON and HAM.

VERY MILD.

## HONEYSUCKLE BRAND.

Only 60 cents a lb.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1909. [380]

## ASAHI BEER.

## SAPPORO BEER.

## OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

## MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Sole Agents.

[471]

## THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP .....\$1,500,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods received on Storage. Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application.)

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c. Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 16th March, 1909. [472]

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1909, the rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:—

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(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.) There will be no rebate to Miscellaneous Subscribers as heretofore.

By Order, THE MANAGER, Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1909.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line:

## "EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER. SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec, (Subject to alteration). Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong	From Quebec
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" .....	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" .....
SATURDAY, JULY 3RD.	FRIDAY, JULY 30TH.
"MONTEAGLE" .....	
WEDNESDAY, JULY 14TH.	
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" .....	
SATURDAY, JULY 24TH.	
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" .....	
SATURDAY, AUG. 14TH.	

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line). The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Navy, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services of China and Japan Governments. Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way. HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port .....

Via New York .....

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

W. W. GRADY, General Traffic Agent,

Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake's Pier).

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

For	Steamship	On
S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALOUTTA, KUMSANG	WAISHING	SATURDAY, 19th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHOVSANG	SUNDAY, 20th June, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	TUNGSHING	TUESDAY, 22nd June, Noon.
TIENTSIN, WEI HAI WEI & C'FOO	CHONGSHING	WEDNESDAY, 23rd June, Noon.
MANILA	PAUSANG	THURSDAY, 24th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	LOONGSANG	THURSDAY, 24th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	NAMSANG	FRIDAY, 25th June, 4 P.M.
S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALOUTTA, KUMSANG	FOKSANG	SATURDAY, 3rd July, Noon.
S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALOUTTA, KUMSANG	FOKSANG	TUESDAY, 6th July, 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 24 Days). The steamers *Kwangtung*, *Kwang sai*, and *Kwang shan* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and return at Kobe. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yampese Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 61. Hongkong, 18th June, 1900.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
AMOI, CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	"NANCHANG"	19th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	20th " " Daylight.
HONGAY	"SHANTUNG"	20th " " 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI & CHINKIANG	"KWEIYANG"	21st " " " "
MANILA	"TEAN"	22nd " " 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	24th " " 4 P.M.
WEI HAI WEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	25th " " " "
SHANGHAI	"CHEWAN"	27th " " Daylight.
MANILA	"TAMING"	29th " " 3 P.M.
SAMARANG & SOURABAYA	"SHANTUNG"	29th " " 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHIHWA"	1st July, " "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and USUAL AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"TAIYUAN"	19th " " " "

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports. DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloons.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (*Anhui*, *Choyu*, *Linan*, *Chinhua*), with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—These steamers land passengers in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares including wines:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36. Hongkong, 18th June, 1900.

## HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers on the Hongkong and Manila—Saloon—amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

## CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
ZEIRO	2500	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 19th June, at Noon.
RUBI	2500	R. W. Almond	"	SATURDAY, 25th June, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO. General Managers.

Telephone No. 100. Hongkong, 18th June, 1900.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, Etc., via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO and SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

S.S. MANSHU MARU	5,000 tons gross	Sail 1st July, 1900, at Noon.
S.S. AMERICA MARU	5,000 " "	30th Aug., 1900, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	5,000 " "	28th Oct., 1900, at Noon.
S.S. MANSHU MARU	5,000 " "	10th Dec., 1900, at Noon.

For particulars, apply to

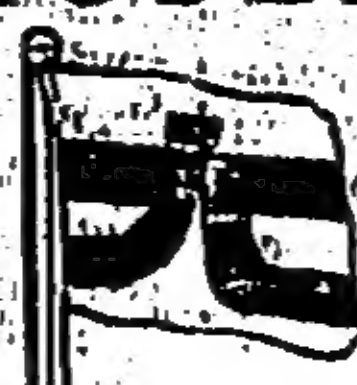
K. MATSUDA,

Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, Yok Building.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1900.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.



## INAUGURATION OF NEW TRANS-PACIFIC LINE.

Regular Service, Connecting at TACOMA with THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

AND THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overseas Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, also to the Principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong for TACOMA via SHANGHAI and JAPAN, (Intermediate Ports of Call:

Regular—SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Occasional—MANILA, KIELUNG, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU, SEATTLE and VICTORIA, (B.O.)

(Subject to Alteration)

Newly Built Steamers	Tons (gross reg.)	Captain	Sailing Date
"TACOMA MARU"	6,178	On Saturday, 3rd July.	
"SEATTLE MARU"	(already launched)	4 other new sister ships to follow.	

The steamers have fast speed; Special up to date appliances for cargo working; and best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMBUSH, and a limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Electric lighted and steam heated.

For further information, apply at the Co's Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings. T. ARIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1900.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	SAILING DATES, 1900
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP Via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	SADO MARU, Capt. Geo. Anderson, Tons 6500 BINGO MARU, Capt. A. Christensen, Tons 6500	WEDNESDAY, 23rd June, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 7th July, at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.O. & SEATTLE Via KIELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU AND YOKOHAMA	SHINANO MARU, Capt. K. Kawara, Tons 6500 TANGO MARU, Capt. S. Ishikawa, Tons 6000	TUESDAY, 22nd June, at 4 P.M. TUESDAY, 6th July, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE Via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE	KUMANO MARU, Capt. N. Akutsu, Tons 6000 YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 5000	FRIDAY, 9th July, at Noon. FRIDAY, 6th Aug., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	YETOROFU MARU, Capt. K. Nojima, Tons 4500 AWA MARU, Capt. A. Keith, Tons 6500	SUNDAY, 17th July, at 5 P.M. FRIDAY, 25th June, at 5 P.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 5000 ATSUTA MARU, Capt. Wm. Thompson, Tons 9000	WEDNESDAY, 7th July, at Noon. FRIDAY, 30th July, at 5 P.M.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TAKASAKI MARU, Capt. A. Mocker, Tons 5000 TOTOMI MARU, Capt. R. Smith, Tons 4000	TUESDAY, 25th June, at Noon. SUNDAY, 4th July, at Noon.

\* Omitting Shanghai. † Cargo only.

‡ Fitted with new System of wireless telegraphy.

## EXTRA PASSENGER SERVICE NEW STEAMERS—EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THE Company's Newly Built 9,000 Tons Passenger Steamers will be despatched from Hongkong as follows:—

Hirano Maru	(Capt. H. FRASER)	About Wednesday, 30th June.
Kamo Maru	(Capt. F. L. SOMMER)	About Wednesday, 28th July.
Mishima Maru	(Capt. A. E. MOSES)	About Wednesday, 25th August.
Atsuta Maru	(Capt. W. THOMPSON)	About Wednesday, 22nd September.

CHEAPEST PASSAGE RATES TO EUROPE AND AROUND THE WORLD.

## CHEAPEST ROUND TRIPS BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

COMMENCING 1ST JUNE, ENDING 31ST AUGUST, 1900.

Special Excursion-Tickets (1st & 2nd-class) available for 4 months.

	YOKOHAMA RETURN	KOBE RETURN	MOJI RETURN	NAGASAKI RETURN
1st Class	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

Option of fall between calling ports to Japan.

For further particulars, apply to T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

## Shipping—Steamers.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship "JAPAN," Capt. J. G. Offient, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 19th instant, at Daylight.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified Doctor.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 24 days).

Steamers leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea), Moji to Hongkong providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan.

Return tickets are available by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s steamers.

Fare for round trip \$120.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1900.

## EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship "EMPIRE," Captain Helms, will be despatched at above on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd June, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Reddysing Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To insure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1900.

## THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overseas Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

VICTORIA, B.O., SEATTLE & TACOMA, VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing Date
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Osaka .. 4,657 F. W. Davies .. 1st July

Kamur .. 6,252 J. Mathoe .. 29th July

America .. 4,303 J. Boyd .. 26th Aug.

Swerte .. 6,252 S. Shotton .. 23rd Sept.

\* These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steerage passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings. Hongkong, 18th June, 1900.

## HONGKONG—BOSTON—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN-ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the MALABAR COAST).

S.S. "ST. PATRICK" .. On 13th July, 1900.

For Freight and further information, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1900.

## CHARGEURS REUNIS. (FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE TO SAN FRANCISCO, MEXICO, PERU, CHILE, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL.

The steamers of the CHARGEURS REUNIS Co. proceed from YOKOHAMA DIRECT to SAN FRANCISCO, without any call en route thus affording a fast regular cargo boat service from China and Japan to San Francisco.

THE Steamship "AMIRAL FOURIQUON," will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO and other above destinations on or about the 20th July, 1900.

For further particulars apply to MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, Agents at Hongkong.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1900.

## Shipping—Steamers.



## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN, PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERMAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship "DEVANHA," Captain W. Hayward, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 25th June, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *China*, 8,000 tons; from Calcutta, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement), will be transhipped at Colombo to the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. *Himalaya*, due in London on 8th August, 1900.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Outwards and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to E. A. HURWITZ, Superintendant.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1900.

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship "ARMAND BEHIO," Captain Lafont, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 21st instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to P. DE CHAMPORIN, Agent.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1900.

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

FOR NEW YORK:

S.S. "PATHAN" .. About 22nd June.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1900.

## STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" .. Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI" .. Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These fine Steamers, owned by Chinese capitalists and Officer by Europeans, are second to none on the River. Excellent accommodation for eighteen First Class Passengers. The Steamers are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in State Rooms.

Passage Fare—Single Journey .. \$4.

Meals .. \$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD., and SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD., No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1900.

## FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS, from Shanghai, has re-opened this FURNITURE STORE

at No. 39, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.



